(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2619.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1797.

PARIS, *December* 8.

WE are assured that the court of Vienna does not seem very anxious to accept the general armistice which Clarke is gone to propose in the name of the Executive Directory. It is true that when the first overtures were made upon this subject, that court could not know of our late victories in Italy, where the Austrians had accumulated their force, and reckoned upon their success. They also seem to be on the eve of some great stroke upon the Rhine: they are sending numerous reinforcements to that part, and appear to intend some expedition which may secure them winter quarters on the left side in the country of Treves; but our generals are aware of the plans of the enemy, and are prepared for a vigorous resistance.

Some particulars published in the Redacteur, seem to indicate, that the mission of Clarke has not hitherto been attended with any effect; that the emperor has not yet accepted the armistice offered pending the negotiations for peace; and that Austria is by no means so disposed to detach itself from England as was at first imagined.

Letters from Vienna, dated November 14, state, that according to dispatches received in that city, the Directory persists in the plan of treating separately with Austria, and would even on that condition agree to carry on the negotiations at Vienna. The Directory seem particularly to wish to avoid a congress. (Perlet and l'Eclair.)

It is said, that the Directory has refused to receive Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, in consequence of the treaty concluded between England and America.—l'Eclair.

If a letter from Carouge can be credited, the head quarters of the army of Italy have retrogaded to Cremona, and the Austrians are now in possession of Verona.

Letters from Lisbon advise, that a Spanish army 70,000 strong, is on its march to Portugal.

LONDON, *December* 19.

Sir Edward Pelew has looked into Brest harbour, where he counted 25 sail of men of war, 17 of which were of the line, apparently ready, and which seemed to be intended immediately for sea. Admiral Colpoys, we are happy in stating, is off Brest with 16 sail of the line, so that if the French should venture out, we have no doubt of the British giving a good account of them.

Five of the six Hamburg mails that were due are at length arrived. They bring a very satisfactory report of the first successes obtained by general Alvinzy in Italy.

Buonaparte, it is said, had been so straitened for reinforcements, that it was proposed by the Directory to claim the Spanish troops stipulated for in the treaty for immediate service in Italy; but as this measure would defeat the intended invasion of Portugal, it was waved.

At Vienna, it was generally understood, that peace entirely depended upon the British cabinet, the French negotistor having been sent back the whole resources of the empire were to be employed in prosecuting the war with unprecedented vigour, especially in Italy, in case of the ultimate failure of the negotiation, in which the court of Russia had taken a new and decided part.

Yesterday morning advices were received at the admiralty from Portsmouth, stating that the York man of war and Burus frigate, with the fleet under convoy for the West-Indies, sailed on Saturday morning with a fair wind, as also the Weymouth and Coromandel men of war, with troops for the West Indies.

The accounts from Ireland, by the mail of Saturday were of the most pleasing nature. Tranquillity is generally established in the North, and the people are every where prepared to repel an invasion, should the enemy hazard so desperate an enterprise.

Friday the Paris papers were received up to the 14th inst. inclusive, and from the extracts we have given our readers will see that they contain no news of much importance.

Pichegru is about to resume the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

As to the present state of the negotiation the reports are extremely vague. While some assert that lord Malmesbury has been authorised by the emperor to treat in his name for the preliminaries of peace, others contend that his majesty intends to send a negotiator of his own to Paris, which we believe is the fact. It is surmised that the negotiation will suffer delay from the intervention of Russia, and even be suspended till the arrival of a Russian minister. "Be this as it may, (says Perlet) the hopes of a peace have not vanished; the Austrian and English governments have advanced 400 far to recede. But after the preliminaries shall have been signed it will be indispensably necessary to hold a congress, without which it would be impossible to form a new system of the political balance of Europe, at the close of a war which has deranged so many interests, altered the existence of so many states, and changed the connexions of so many powers with one another."

All the commercial bodies of France are about to present an address against the law which prohibits the importation of English goods.

BOSTON, *March* 8.

PROSPECT OF PEACE DISSIPATED.

We have seen letters from houses of the highest respectability in Rotterdam, under the dates of Dec. 27th, 1796, and Jan. 1. 1797, informing, "That lord Malmesbury, had left Paris, and that the prospect of peace had vanished."—The above letters were received by capt. Giles, who arrived at Marblehead, on Friday last, in 58 days, from Rotterdam.

Various reports emanated from this arrival:—One was, that Malmesbury was ordered to quit Paris in 48 hours: and another, that the American envoy was also ordered to retire in the same period.—This latter is certainly unfounded; for,

The friendly reception of Mr. Pinckney at Paris, may be inferred from the silence of the Rotterdam letters on the subject—Had he been refused, the merchants trading to America would have deemed the event highly interesting: and would have noticed it. The letters are to Jan. 5.

NEW-YORK, *March* 14.

The snow Pallas, arrived yesterday, brings Dublin papers to the 20th December. We insert the following paragraph, which proves the report of the French having arrived in Bantry Bay to be ill founded. The news was brought from Liverpool to the United States, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the report of the French being off the coast was magnified into their actually having landed ere it reached Liverpool.

Dublin, *December* 20.

"Wednesday evening and Thursday morning there was an idle rumour in circulation at Cork of the French fleet being off Bantry Bay—and, of course, various were the opinions on the subject; but the mystery has since been cleared up by letters received in town since that time, from Cork, which mention that it was the homeward bound Oporto and Lisbon fleets, and through which the Pengum sloop of war, captain Pulling, has passed, on his way into port."

The following articles appear under Dublin Head, of December 15 and 17.

In consequence of 23 French officers, who were prisoners of war upon their parole, at Dunmanway, in the county of Cork, having absconded, and broke their parole, government have offered a reward of twenty pounds for the apprehension of each of them.

The Olive Branch, which was lately captured by the Audacious, with a cargo of small arms, brass ordnance, and camp equipage, and brought into Portsmouth, was some time ago freighted from the north of Ireland, at a time that a large quantity of specie was sent from the metropolis, by certain known agents of the worthies in that quarter.

The volunteer corps throughout the kingdom already consist of twenty-seven thousand men in uniform.

IMPORTANT.

It is said that private letters have arrived in town, which wholly contradict the intelligence that the Executive Directory had refused to receive Mr. Pinckney. Those letters are reported to have come from Rotterdam. With pleasure we announce this information to the public.

"What do the French mean? They can't certainly mean to go to war with us." Such is the language we see in some of our papers.

This reminds us of a contest between an eastern man, at Burling slip, some time ago, and a citizen of New-York. A difference arose, and the citizen struck the New-England man; who very coolly replied, "what do you mean? Are you in earnest? You don't mean to strike me, do you?" The man made him no answer, but gave him another blow, and knocked him down. The New-England man rose up: Why a swou, you mean to pick a quarrel, I believe," and instantly laid him on the ground, and gave him as handsome a flogging as ever he had in his life.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 11.

To the EDITOR of the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1797.

SIR,

I enclose the copy of a letter which I received the 3d instant, from the late president of the United States. The letter itself will satisfy you of the propriety of its being published. The original, as desired, is deposited in this office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

AT the conclusion of my public employments, I have thought it expedient to notice the publication of certain forged letters, which first appeared in the year 1777, and were obtruded upon the public as mine. They are said by the editor to have been found in a small portmanteau which I had left in the care of my mulatto servant, named Billy, who, it is pretended, was taken prisoner at Fort Lee in 1776.

The period when these letters were first printed, will be recollected, and what were the impressions they were intended to produce on the public mind. It was then supposed to be of some consequence to strike at the integrity of the motives of the American commander in chief, and to paint his inclinations at variance with his professions and his duty. Another crisis in the affairs of America having occurred, the same weapon has been resorted to, to wound my character and deceive the people.

The letters in question have the dates, addresses, and signatures here following:

"New-York, June 12th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia." "G. W."

"To John Parke Custis, Esq; at the hon. Benedict Calvert's Esq; Mount Airy, Maryland." "June 18th, 1776." "Geo. Washington."

"New-York, July 8th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia." "G. W."

"New-York, July 16th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."

"New-York, July 15th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."

"New-York, July 22d, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."

"June 24th, 1776. To Mrs. Washington." "G. W."

At the time when these letters first appeared it was notorious to the army immediately under my command, and particularly to the gentlemen attached to my person, that my mulatto man Billy had never been one moment in the power of the enemy. It is also a fact that no part of my baggage or any of my attendants were captured during the whole course of the war. These well known facts made it unnecessary, during the war, to call the public attention to the forgery, by any express declaration of mine: and a firm reliance on my fellow-citizens and the abundant proofs they gave of their confidence in me, rendered it alike unnecessary to take any formal notice of the revival of the imposition during my civil administration. But as I cannot know how soon a more serious event may succeed to that which will this day take place, I have thought it a duty that I owe to myself, to my country, and to truth, now to detail the circumstances above recited, and to add my solemn declaration, that the letters herein described are a base forgery, and that I never saw or heard of them, until they appeared in print.

The present letter I commit to your care, and desire it may be deposited in the office of the department of state, as a testimony of the truth to the present generation and to posterity.

Accept, I pray you, the sincere esteem and affectionate regard of,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient,

GO. WASHINGTON.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

March 13.

The following is the concluding part of a letter, which has appeared in the New York papers; the singularity and confidence of the address to citizen Adet, gives it an aspect too serious to suffer an apprehension of party imputations to prevail on us to withhold it. We subjoin an article which appeared in consequence of the alarming address:

"It is rumoured, that the Spaniards either have, or are to cede to France, Louisiana and the Floridas—The policy of the French in this is too manifest to require discussion.—It is also reported, that the French have it in contemplation to establish a republic at Louisiana; and that it is a part of this plan, to affiliate and incorporate with it, the people of the Western Territory, by dismembering the United States. That this would be a desirable object with them, is probable from the nature of things—but that it is a FACT, I have received evidence sufficient, to satisfy my mind—and although it is true, that I cannot at present disclose the source of information, I think it a justifiable policy, and a social duty, that I should sound AN ALARM, by a detail of circumstances, the truth of which being myself persuaded of, I leave the world and Mr. Adet, to think and act as they please.

"SIR,

"You sent a certain French general to explore the western part of the United States—the counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegany, Kentucky, the country along the Ohio, to the Mississippi—You in-

ſtructed him in writing, to tell the people that Louiſiana would probably be ſurrendered to the French—You inſtructed this General (I would tell his name) to ſound the diſpoſition of the people ABOUT A SEPARATION, from the United States—and a union with Louiſiana—You inſtructed him, to perſuade them, that the Atlantic States were in their intereſts, prejudices, and inclinations, Engliſh—That the intereſt of the Weſtern people made them French—Sir, you inſtructed this General, to ſound the diſpoſition of the people with regard to a preſident for the United States—and to promote the election of Mr. Jefferſon!!!—You alſo deſired him, to obſerve the country, as to military purpoſes, ſtate of fortifications, &c.—And laſtly, Sir, this ſame General was FURNISHED WITH MONEY, to be employed in accompliſhing the objects of his miſſion.

"SIR,

"You may not have known that this General was detected in promoting the very buſineſs you ſent him on, but I have ſatisfactory reaſon to know, and believe, he was detected.

"You may wonder how I came by my knowledge—and I am ſorry, that I may not at this time diſcloſe it—But I fancy if you recur to your files, you will be convinced you do not hear without authority, from

"Wm. WILCOCKS."

March 9.

TO WILLIAM WILCOCKS.

SIR,

"One who has always read your publications with no ſmall degree of pleaſure, was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee in "The New-York Gazette and General Advertiſer" of this day, your moſt important communication. This communication, Sir, could you ſubſtantiate THE ALARM, to which you have reference, would be truly important; but of this I have my doubts, for this reaſon—you are "a plain kind of a man, and ſpeak the truth right on." Mr. Wilcocks, this is your own language; to be conſiſtent therewith, divulge the truth—diſpenſe with thoſe "ſocial duties," and diſcloſe that which you call murmuring and ſhameful truths, which, as a "citizen of a free republic," and a good citizen, you owe to your country. If there is no foundation for the alarm, why would you diſturb the reſpoſe of that country which you profeſs to love?"

Yours, CANDOUR.

March 9.

Meſſrs. M'LEAN & LANG,

I hope the above will appear in your paper—It may either bring on a diſcloſure of ſerious facts, or produce ſomething that will have a tendency to throw more light on a ſubject, which ought not, if real, to remain concealed.

March 15.

By the Sally, Colter, we have received ſeveral Weſt-India papers down to a late date, but from which we have derived no information of any importance; they confirm the arrival of general Simcoe at St. Domingo, and the various accounts of a termination to the negotiation lately carrying on at Paris, but ſay nothing to countenance a report lately in circulation that Rigaud had ſurrendered the diſtrict under his charge to the Engliſh.

A Weſt-India paper, quoting from a London paper, ſays, Mr. Hammond's miſſion to Pruſſia was not ſo ſucceſsful as might have been expected from the proffers made him; by the acquiſition of Hamburg and the territory on the Elbe, Pruſſia might, with Dantzic and other places in the Baltic, have laid the foundation of a potent marine; but poſſeſſed of Poland the Britiſh alliances had no longer attractions.—Mr. Hammond was not treated with that reſpect due to a Britiſh miniſter.

[Perhaps the Pruſſian communicated the above CLEAR-OBSCURE intelligence to the Directory—ERGO—no peace.]

Report ſays, war is declared by the king of Pruſſia againſt the emperor.

The ſuſpenſion of intercourſe between the United States and France, in all probability, extends no farther than a diplomatic correſpondence; this would be a thing of courſe, after the ſuſpenſion of the functions of the French miniſter in this country.—As to a formal ſuſpenſion of a commercial intercourſe, it would terminate in nothing ſhort of total abandonment and ſtarvation of the remaining French poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies; and as it reſpects the merchants of France, would be the moſt unwiſe and unpopular meaſure the French government could adopt. The bark Hope, Bembridge, left Bourdeaux the 6th of January. Letters by her have been received, which make no mention of a ſtoppage of intercourſe.

March 17.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated the 7th of December, 1796.

"The preſent ſolely ſerves to inform you that we have juſt received advice of the Moors having captured an American brig called the Ceres, captain Benjamin Dennis, who ſailed the 11th ult. from hence for Boſton, which pleaſe to let ſerve your government in caſe you ſhould have any veſſels coming this way. An order has come down from court prohibiting the importation of foreign rice, which will prejudice our trade very much with the United States."

WILMINGTON, *(Del.) March* 11.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here, 20 days from St. Bartholomew's, brig Sally, captain Adams—alſo, ſchooner Eliza, both of this port.

Theſe two veſſels left St. Bartholomew's together, continued in company during the paſſage, and both caſt anchor in port on the ſame day.

The Eliza has communicated nothing of conſequence; through the obliging attention of a gentleman who ſailed as ſupercargo of the Sally, the editor is enabled to lay before his readers the following

Very intereſting intelligence.

The day before the Sally left the iſland, (15th Feb.) the ſhip Hope of Philadelphia, arrived from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe left the 7th of January laſt; the maſter informed, that the French Directory would no longer liſten to lord Malmeſbury's equivocal miſſion, and that he had taken his departure without effecting a ſingle point in the negotiation. The American ambaſſador, general Pinckney, had arrived; he was not received as miniſter of the United States; and after he had preſented his credentials to the Directory, he was informed that he could not be immediately accepted, but that he might remain in Paris, by ſubjecting himſelf to the ſame regulations that other foreigners were under. The general did not think the dignity or the honour of the United States in the leaſt complimented, by being compelled to receive the kind, domiciliary, ſearching viſits of an armed body; and, whether he conſulted his own ſafety or not, he thought it prudent to take his departure in company with lord Malmeſbury.

A fleet had ſailed from Breſt, doubly manned, accompanied by tranſports full of troops, bound on a ſecret expedition, with but a few days proviſion on board, deſtined, it was ſuppoſed, for Ireland.

By the Sally we alſo learn, that the French ſtill continue capturing American veſſels of every denomination, not even our coaſters excepted, that were forced off by ſtreſs of weather.

When the Sally left St. Martin's previous to her touching at St. Bartholomew's, there were about 14 ſail of veſſels for adjudication in the port, the greater part of which had their cargoes taken, and the veſſels diſmiſſed. The Americans are treated there with more than common ſeverity, no diſtinction between the captains or the hands; one inſtance in particular appears too glaring to paſs over:—Captain Trot, belonging to Boſton, from Demerara, bound home, being brought too by a privateer brig, was taken out of his own veſſel and put in irons on board the brig, from thence carried on ſhore, and thruſt into the common gaol; where he remained three weeks without a hearing. His mate was laſhed down between two guns, and ſeverely flogged. It cannot be conjectured what was the cauſe of ſuch treatment, as no reſiſtance was made, nor any aggravation given, to juſtify them in ſuch cruelty.

SAVANNA, *February* 24.

On Wedneſday the 15th inſt. a ſhocking murder was committed at the plantation of Mr. Hergen Herſon, in Scriven county. The particulars of which, as far as we are informed, are as follows:—Mr. Herſon, had purchaſed in October laſt, ſeven men and a woman, from a cargo of negroes, lately imported, and carried them up to his place in Scriven county, where they appeared to be happy and content, never receiving harſh language or blows from their maſter. On the morning of the 15th, one of the fellows, came to the dwelling-houſe, requeſting his maſter to walk with him to the ſpot where they had been working, alleging they had finiſhed what was pointed out to them, and wanted more. Some little time after, his lady looking out, obſerved one of the fellows ſtruck Mr. William Rae, on the head twice, with the club end of his axe; on her ſcreaming with terror, three or four ruſhed in the houſe with axes in their hands, and attempted her life, as alſo that of a young lady who reſided with her, but were prevented by the ſpirited conduct of the latter, who raiſed a chair to defend herſelf. The confuſion this threw them in, gave time for her to make her eſcape; Mrs. Herſon, attempting the ſame, was cloſely purſued, and ſaved her life only, by the interpoſition of a fellow and wench, who had long lived with them, and on finding the fellows return from the place where they had depoſited articles plundered from the dwelling-houſe, adviſed her to conceal herſelf under a houſe. Strict ſearch was made for this unfortunate lady, but happily ſhe remained undiſcovered. The faithful fellow having ſecured her ſafely, as far as lay in his power, ran to the neighbours and gave the alarm, which occaſioned the collection of a few men, who arriving on the ſpot, found Mr. Rae quite dead, and on ſearching, diſcovered Mr. Herſon about the ſpot where he was enticed to examine the work, lying without any other ſenſations of life, than that of laborious breathing, the back part of his ſkull being driven in, by a blow of an axe. In this ſituation, he remained about twenty hours, and expired, greatly lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance; his character being that of an amiable worthy man. The party immediately purſued, and came up with the murderers, who made reſiſtance, but were overcome, three being killed on the firſt diſcharge, and one badly wounded; two ſurrendered, one of which declared himſelf the author and contriver of the murder; and after much deliberation, was by the men aſſembled, condemned to the flames, which ſentence was immediately put in execution.

Much credit, we hear, is due to three brothers, gentlemen of the name of Scrugg's, who commenced the purſuit, and by their ſpirited attack, prevented theſe villains from perpetrating other enormities of the ſame nature, which was their declared intention.

We are alſo informed, that Mr. Thomas Kirk, of this place, was on the ſpot, and received a wound from one of them, but fortunately made his eſcape.

Query.—What ſpecies of reward ought to be beſtowed on the faithful negro, who at the riſque of his own, ſaved his miſtreſs's life, and gave the alarm to the neighbouring families?

Annapolis, March 23.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR. No. IV.

"A man may ſmile and ſmile and be a villain."

I WAS in a large company of both ſexes, a few evenings ſince, when a gentleman, whom I ſhall call Draſillo, was mentioned with uncommon marks of reſpect and approbation, particularly by the ladies, who ſeemed to vie with each other in beſtowing on him the higheſt encomiums. Miſs V—L— thought him the moſt engaging man ſhe had ever known, and declared that the elegant ſimplicity of his manners, added to a highly cultivated mind, made him quite irreſiſtible, and the fortunate lady, who ſhould be the object of his choice, would, in her opinion, be the moſt enviable of mortals.

To diſpute acknowledged merit is a taſk invidious and unpleaſant, and to contradict the decided opinions of the ladies, is what I ſeldom preſume to do. Beſides, cuſtom has given them the privilege of eſtimating the amiable qualities of the heart, and although they are not infallible, yet their ſentiments are generally correct. But their own goodneſs and candour frequently induces them to truſt too much to appearances, and to ſuppoſe every perſon really poſſeſſes thoſe qualities, which in fact, he only affects. I would not by any means wiſh to ſee the fair ſex entertain an univerſal diſtruſt and ſuſpicion of ours. On the contrary, an open and unſuſpecting mind, is, in my opinion, an invariable mark of innocence and virtue. But I would deſire the ladies to examine with ſome caution, the conduct of a man, before they ſuffer their admiration to be ſo powerfully excited.

My acquaintance with Draſillo having commenced in the early part of our youth, I have had an opportunity of obſerving attentively every part of his conduct, and of diſcovering his real motives of action. His mind is improved and cultivated—his addreſs pleaſing and inſinuating. He poſſeſſes a certain quickneſs of diſcernment, which enables him to penetrate into every character, and he accommodates himſelf to every diſpoſition. This laſt quality is generally pleaſing, and when dictated by benevolence, is certainly eſtimable. For the man who endeavours to ſmooth the rugged paths of life, by giving pleaſure to his friends, undoubtedly deſerves our higheſt approbation. But he who ſoothes our vanity, and flatters our follies, only to ſeduce our affections, and obtain our friendſhip for ſelfiſh purpoſes, deſerves to be avoided and deſpiſed. Such, I am induced to believe from my obſervations, is Draſillo. Though a ſtranger to the gentle and amiable virtues, he appears alive to all their ſenſations. The tear ſtarts in his eye at the tale of woe, and joy animates his countenance at the ſucceſs of merit; but they are not the genuine effuſions of his ſoul. His cold and callous heart is alike inſenſible to the diſtreſs of the unfortunate, or the happineſs of the virtuous; and he only affects thoſe feelings to blind the world the better to miſlead mankind.

I have often thought with aſtoniſhment, on the character and conduct of Draſillo. It appears almoſt impoſſible, that a man ſhould be able to diſcover, and to practiſe, in ſome meaſure, the precepts of virtue, without feeling its divine influence. That ſelf-approbation, which ariſes from the conſciouſneſs of doing a laudable action, is certainly more valuable than the trivial advantages that are derived from deceiving and impoſing on the world. Suppoſing a man really vicious, I would commend him for concealing his vices from the public eye, if he could not, or would not correct them; but to affect qualities we do not poſſeſs, and ſentiments we cannot feel, merely to entrap the candid and unſuſpecting mind, deſerves undoubtedly the ſevereſt cenſure; and the conſtant apprehenſion of being detected in our falſehood, and expoſed to contempt and deriſion, muſt embitter every advantage, derived from the practice of deceit.

In ſome countries in Europe, diſſimulation and flattery conſtitute a very material part of education, and the man who hopes for preferment, muſt be inſtructed in the early part of his life, in the arts of ſervility and obſequiouſneſs. The generous and manly ſentiments, which dignify and adorn human nature, are ſtifled in their infancy, and he is taught to believe, that notions of honour and integrity are mere chimeras, and beneath the regard of a man of ſenſe. Thus prepared for meanneſs and vice, their firſt object is to render themſelves pleaſing and ſerviceable to the great, to whoſe whims and caprices they implicitly ſubmit; and if they are ſo fortunate, as to procure the patronage of men of influence, and by that means obtain the completion of their wiſhes, they care not by what deps they proceed, although diſhonourable to themſelves, and injurious to the morals of their countrymen.

But happily for us, we are not yet degraded to ſuch a ſtate of corruption. Integrity and virtue are abſolutely neceſſary to obtain the confidence of our fellow-citizens, who alone can raiſe us to dignity and eminence; and whatever ends a laudable ambition may propoſe, the means of attainment are never incompatible with thoſe principles, which we ought to revere in our youth, and relinquiſh only with our lives.

The firſt eſſentials to the formation of a great character, are independence in our ſentiments, and firmneſs in our conduct, and we muſt purſue with unbending ſteadineſs, whatever our reaſon and virtue dictates. A proper deference ought certainly to be paid to the judgment of others; but to adopt opinions without examining their propriety, or to flatter or copy the weakneſſes of others, is a mark of a depraved mind or vicious diſpoſition. Young men, when they ſee a perſon poſſeſſed of ſome ſplendid qualities, are too apt to regard him as a model in every reſpect worthy of their imitation. Even his vices or follies are frequently looked upon by them as perfections, and by at-

tempting to assimilate their conduct to his, they become affected and frivolous, and consequently render themselves the object of ridicule or contempt.

Nothing tends more to debase the mind, and degrade the character of a man, than unlimited obsequiousness. He who accommodates himself entirely to the disposition of another, and implicitly adopts all his sentiments, and servilely imitates his actions, will soon become incapable of thinking or acting for himself, and will be despised even by the man whom he has chosen for his model. For although the approbation of the virtuous, may add something to the pleasure of doing a benevolent action, yet a servile imitation of the conduct of a dissembler, never procured his esteem. And if men are gratified at having their opinions and conduct approved and admired, it proceeds from a persuasion that their own ideas were just, and their intentions laudable. But a vicious man cannot possibly feel a mental satisfaction at hearing qualities attributed to him, which he is conscious he does not possess, or at seeing conduct admired, which his own heart tells him deserves reproach. And if he perceives that such admiration arises only from a desire to obtain his patronage, even he himself must abhor and detest such contemptible sycophants. U.

*** *IN the paragraph respecting the death of Mr. Hall, in our last paper, for* reputable *read* respectable.

Merrikin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chesnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

To be Rented for the Season,

THE plantation of PRIMROSE HILL, with the mansion-house, garden and orchard; the house and garden may be taken with or without the other land. Also will be disposed of, at the same place, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, a variety of household furniture, on the thirteenth day of April, if fair, if not the first fair day.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

March 18, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the said city, and the precincts thereof.

Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of JOHN HALL, Esq; late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, that they may be paid; and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of
JOHN HALL.

N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Those who have them are requested to return them to me. E. H.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor.

March 22, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in December last, a small bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no shoes on, but no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of THOMAS.

February 2, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Dromfy, Terismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great grand-dam by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/0 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old home-spun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of AUGT.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land; ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forward all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at next April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called Young's Inn, by a resurvey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said resurvey HARRIS's MOUND, GOOD MOTHER'S CARE, GOSSIP, and HARMAN, agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

M. HESSELIUS.

March 14, 1797.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DIXWELL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorised to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be taken on, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit,
LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WOLTHE FILPS.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down look when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of George-town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wiccomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee for sale of said lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown: she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wiccomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¾ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¾ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17¼ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Resetted, containing 15¼ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containg 136¾ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 8 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

For SALE,

TWO Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 2d, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Baker, vs *Thomas Earle, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL